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The Ogden Standard

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UTAH—Partly cloudy with rain in western portion this afternoon or tonight. Tuesday generally fair.

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AUSTRO-GERMANS CHECKED

Junker Forces, Loyal to Kerensky, Fight Maximalists

LABOR URGED TO STAND BY U. S.

PRESIDENT WILSON APPEALS TO U. S. LABOR FEDERATION

AUDITORIUM, BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—President Wilson made a personal and eloquent appeal here today for the full support of organized labor for the government in the conduct of the war. Speaking before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, he declared the war could not be won unless all factions unite in a common cause, sinking their differences.

The president paid warm tribute to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and virtually united upon the federation to give him called support. He denounced pacifists and critics. He appealed for co-operation.

Discussing Germany, the president declared flatly that Germany had started the war and that he was willing to await the verdict of history on that statement.

COOPERATION IS VITAL.
The creation of new instrumentalities for better co-operation between labor and capital was one suggested by the president which was of prime interest to the delegates to the convention.

The president alluded to the present war as the last decisive issue between the old principles of power and the new principle of freedom.
"I believe," he said, "that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other hearts. But the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the German government. Power cannot be used with concentrated force against free peoples if it is used by free peoples."

"You know," he continued, "how many intimations come to us from one of the central powers that it is more anxious for peace than it is for central power and you know that central power and you know that central power means that the people in that central power that if the war ends as it stands they will in effect themselves be the vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that their populations are compounded of all the people of that part of the world, and knowing the fact that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be absorbed and dominated."

AMAZED AT RUSSIA.
Referring in another part of his speech to Russia, the president said: "May I not say it is amazing to me that any group of people should be so ill-informed as to suppose, as some groups in Russia apparently suppose, that any reforms planned in the interest of the people can live in the present time of Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by force or fraud, or any body of free men that compound with the German government compounds for its own destruction."

His entrance to the convention hall was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheers from the 6,000 persons assembled to hear him.
Gompers introduces President Wilson, referring to him as "this man of destiny, spokesman for freedom, interpreter of the aims and spirit of our time, leader of thoughts and action among the nations of the earth."

Mr. Wilson began by saying he esteemed it a privilege and an honor to be present as it seemed to him a time above all others for common counsel, "a time for drawing the energies of the nation together."

The president referred to the present as "a time more critical than the world has yet known." It was important "in this moment of counsel to remind ourselves how the war came about," he said, and continued: "This is the last decisive issue between the old principle of power and the new principle of freedom."

War Started by Germany.
He said the war was started by Germany. "Her authorities deny it but I am willing to await the verdict of history on the statement I have just made."

"Germany had her place in the sun," the president continued, "Why was she not satisfied? What more does she want?"
The president described Germany's expansion as a nation. "You have one answer to the question why she

was not satisfied in her methods of competition," he said, telling how the government of Germany had "laid hold on industry" and controlled the competition. He said it was not only industrial control of labor, but political control as well.

Berlin-Bagdad Railroad Program.
The Berlin-Bagdad railroad program was designed to run the force of threat down the flanks of half a dozen nations.

The president alluded to Germany's "map of Europe" and said that "if she can keep that, her power can disturb the world as long as she keeps it, provided the present authorities that control Germany can continue to control."

Germany Determined to Rule.
"Power cannot be used against free people when the power is controlled by the people," he added, a statement which the audience loudly applauded. "Germany is determined to rule the world. The power of the world shall belong to her. It is amazing to me that any groups should be so misinformed as to believe that they can live without danger from Germany. I oppose not the feeling of pacifists but their stupidity. The pacifists do not know how to get peace, but I do."

House Sent to Make War.
The president referred to the sending of the House to Europe as "having sent a greater lover of peace than any man in the world, but I did not send him to negotiate peace. I sent him to determine how the war is to be won."
Taking up the labor question in the United States the president said: "No one must block way."
"If we are true friends of freedom we will see that power and productivity of the country shall be kept at maximum. Nobody shall be allowed to stand in the way. The government won't keep them from doing this, but the spirit of the American people will."

"We must stand together night and day until the war is over," said the president, adding that "while we are fighting for freedom we must ensure the freedom of labor."
"The horses that kick over the traces must be put in a corral," he asserted.

The president praised the work of Samuel Gompers and the labor leader's support of the government.
Labor Generally Reasonable.
"Nobody has the right," said the president, "to stop the processes of labor until all methods of conciliation have been exhausted. And I do not speak to you alone. I have found labor in many instances more reasonable than the other side."

The president appealed for co-operation. He said that he "would like to see all the critics exported." He said "We must get down to business and everyone must do the right thing."

Never show ourselves un-American by going off in separate groups to talk by ourselves, but by co-operating in a common enterprise which is to release the spirit of the world from bondage," he declared.

The president denounced organizations which he said are trying to destroy the law, but in every case, he said, they should be dealt justice. "I am opposed," he said, "to our taking the law into our own hands as much as I dislike the activities of these organizations."

"The man who takes the law into his own hands is not the man to co-operate in any development of laws and institutions," the president asserted. "We must not only take common counsel but we must obey common counsel."

Capital and Labor.
Instrumentalities must be devised where they do not exist, said the president, to bring the proper amount of co-operation between labor and capital.

The reason I came away from Washington," he continued, "is that I get lonely down there. There are so many people in Washington who know things that are not so. There are so many people in Washington who do not know what the rest of the people of the country want. I have come away to find out."

The president concluded by saying: "I'm with you if you are with me, explaining he didn't mean he wanted

co-operation with himself personally but as the representative of the whole United States government.

Text of President's Speech
The text of the president's speech today before the American Federation of Labor follows:

"Mr. President, delegates of the American Federation of Labor, ladies and gentlemen:

"I esteem it a great privilege and a real honor to be thus admitted to your public councils. When your executive committee paid me the compliment of inviting me here I gladly accepted the invitation because it seems to me that this, above all other times in our history, is the time for common counsel for the drawing out of the energies but of the minds of the nations together. I thought that it was a welcome opportunity for disclosing to you some of the thoughts that have been gathering in my mind during the last momentous months.

"I am introduced to you as the president of the United States and yet I would be pleased if you would put the thought of the office into the background and regard me as one of your fellow citizens who has come here to speak, not the words of authority, but the words of counsel, the words which men should speak to one another who wish to be frank in a moment more critical perhaps than the history of the world has ever yet known, a moment when it is every man's duty to forget himself, to forget his own interests, to fill himself with the nobility of a great national and world conception, and act upon a new platform, elevated above the ordinary affairs of life, elevated to where men have views of the long destiny of mankind.

"I think that in order to realize just what this moment of counsel is, it is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and just what it is for. You can explain most wars very simply, but the explanation of this war is not so simple. Its roots run deep into all the obscure soils of history and in my view, this is the last decisive issue between the old principles of power and the new principles of freedom.

Review of German Aims.
"The war was started by Germany. Her authorities deny that they started it. But I am willing to let the statement I have just made await the verdict of history. And the thing that needs to be explained is why Germany started the war. Remember what the position of Germany was at the time—was as enviable a position as any nation has ever occupied. The whole world stood at admiration of her wonderful intellectual and material achievements, and all the intellectual men of the world went to school to her. As a university man I have been surrounded by men trained in Germany—men who had received in Germany because nowhere else could they get such thorough and searching training, particularly in the principles of science and the principles that underlie modern material achievements.

"Her men of science had made her industries perhaps the most competent industries in the world, and the label 'made in Germany' was a guarantee of good workmanship of sound material. She had access to all the markets of the world, and every other man who traded in those markets feared Germany because of her effective and almost irresistible competition. She had a place in the sun. Why was she not satisfied? What more did she want? There was nothing in the world of peace that she did not already have and have in abundance.

Extraordinary Pace of America.
"We boast of the extraordinary pace of American advancement. We show with pride the statistics of the increase of our industries and of the population of our cities. Well, those

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ITALIANS RESIST ENEMY

Troops Fighting Everywhere Along Northern Front in Italy

FIRING ACROSS RIVER

Austrians Attempting to Outflank Italian Line on the Piave.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Italians have resisted the enemy everywhere on the northern front along which the Austrians are attempting to outflank the Italian river line, the war office reports. On the plain there is brisk firing across the Piave river.

An action on the Asiago plateau on the Trentino front was a complete failure.

MEANE IS PAST.
ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Sunday, Nov. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The enemy's operations on the north and east, in an attempt at encirclement of the Italians, have not succeeded. The menace on the Italian left wing also is virtually past.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 12.—By the Associated Press.)—The Italians are holding the Austro-German advance on the Piave line. Early reports from the front today were favorable.

Heavy shelling is in progress all along the new front.

The reconcentration of the Italian army along the newly chosen line of defense is now virtually an accomplished fact. The troops have taken up their positions in trenches the gun emplacements have been ready and the whole vast organization is preparing for the battle that is not so far off. The men are in good spirits and a feeling of determination prevails in all ranks.

Retirement of that part of the Italian force in the Carnia district of northern Venetia has shortened the Italian main front, which now presents a compact line extending about twenty miles along the new river defenses to the sea.

Allies on Italian Front.
The allies are represented on the new front by some British batteries from the Carso. The presence of al-

lied forces is regarded as of the highest importance for its moral effect upon the Italian troops, which thus far have borne the entire shock, as well as for its purely military value. England's announcement that she will continue to send reinforcements without delay and spare no effort to prevent a further invasion of Italy arouses the keenest satisfaction and enthusiasm here. The visit of General Wilson, chief of the British staff, also inspired renewed confidence as to the intentions of the allies.

It may now be stated that the present line of defense is the only first line which the supreme command has ever considered seriously. The Tagliamento and Livenza lines were designed merely to block the progress of the enemy up to the present defenses. The correspondent received this information authoritatively ten days ago, but was then unable to divulge the location of the line, for reasons dictated by military necessity.

Yesterday's report from General Diaz, the new commander, stated that Italian rear guards crossed the Piave river near Susegana after destroying the bridges. This river should be noted carefully. A glance at the map will show that after the Tagliamento and the Livenza, the Piave is the first important stream capable of interposing a strong tactical position. The upper part of the river is back by the slopes of the Grappa hills. Further down it has behind it the Asolo hills and the large forest of Montello, both of which are advantageous in giving high advance wooded points in a flat country. The river is deep, wide, stony and bridgeless. Its mouth is 25 miles north of Venice. Where the precise line is cannot be indicated further but this gives the essential features.

Grave Situation Not Underestimated.
For several days the gravity of the situation for Venice has not been underestimated and suitable precautionary measures have been taken to protect this great art center. The city preserves comparative calm while picturesque gondolas filled with passengers and goods take departing throngs to the station.

The municipality is affording every assistance to those who are leaving and is allowing two lire daily to the needy until they are located elsewhere. The government is keenly alive to the situation as regards the artistic treasures of the city and military and naval measures doubtless would be considered secondary to saving priceless monuments like the Campanile, the palace of the Doges and St. Mark's from bombardment. All the chief paintings of Titian and Paolo Veronese have been removed to Florence, but scores of great frescoes cannot be taken away.

Major General Killed.
The splendid service which the Italian cavalry has performed as a rear guard has a melancholy sequel in the death of Major General Cavalry Ruben de Cervin, who was commanding an infantry division. He fell at the head of his troops and died while being attended by military surgeons.

The heroic resistance of part of the Thirty-sixth division of infantry also has received the highest praise. It resisted surrender until surrounded by an enormously superior force with its ammunition exhausted.

NOTED INVENTOR DIES IN NEWTON

NEWTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—Frederick W. Cole, inventor of many devices used in fire alarm systems throughout the country, died at his home here yesterday. He was 60 years old and had devoted his entire life to fire alarm development.

TROOP TRAINS ARE WRECKED

Three Soldiers Killed and Fifteen or More Injured—All Utah Boys.

WIRE NEWS MEAGER

Trains Were Traveling in Three Sections—Two Telescoped by Section Three.

CANON CITY, Colo., Nov. 12.—Three soldiers were killed and a number, probably fifteen, were injured in a rear-end collision of two troop trains on the Denver & Rio Grande railway, about a mile west of Coto-paxi, a station near the Royal Gorge, at 5:50 o'clock this morning.

The dead: Chester P. Preston, first sergeant; Fred T. Whitehouse, musician; Guy B. Alexander, band leader. All live in Utah. It is believed all the injured will recover.

All of the injured are privates and non-commissioned officers, according to railroad officials. The cause of the accident is unknown. More than 600 soldiers were on the train. The large number made it necessary to run in sections. The second section was traveling only five miles an hour when section three bore down upon it. The engine of section three telescoped the cabooses and hospital car of section two and plunged into the tourist sleeper. The accident occurred on a curve.

There is no telegraph operator at Coto-paxi and telephone facilities are meager.

Railroad officials said the train was carrying an infantry regiment from Salt Lake City eastward.

Two Soldiers Missing.
Unconfirmed reports reaching here are that besides the dead and injured, two soldiers are missing.

The injured are as follows, according to a list given out late today by the railroad officials:

Sergeants: D. Tarbett and Lewis Edwards.

Privates: William M. Egbert; R. S. Carlson; Seymour Howell; Ralph Schmidt; V. S. Martin; Joseph Desrocks; S. C. Davonport; Carl Lindenberg; R. F. Armstrong; Ralph Taylor; Frank Hardin; Claud Cullins; J. Huff.

Two Dangerously Hurt.

Egbert and Carlson are reported as dangerously hurt; the others suffered cuts and bruises.

Y. M. C. A. OPENS WEEK CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—An army of 250,000 workers in every important city and town in the United States today began a week's campaign to raise \$35,000,000 for the war work of the Y. M. C. A. Wage earners are asked to donate "one day's pay for the soldiers away."

A number of large corporations have announced they will give generously. Subscriptions thus far include \$500,000 from the United States Steel corporation; \$250,000 from the International Harvester company, and \$250,000 from the E. I. duPont de Nemours Powder company.

RUSSIAN JUNKERS FIGHTING

Loyal Forces Battling With Bolshevik Infantrymen in Petrograd.

ARMY APPROACHING

Russian Embassy Hopeful and Expecting Disloyalist Movement to Fail.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Nov. 12.—3 p. m.—Street fighting is proceeding constantly. Junkers loyal to the Kerensky government retained possession of the telephone station. The exact whereabouts of the Kerensky army, which is reported to be approaching the city, is unknown at this hour.

Fighting is in progress in the Grand Morskata between Bolshevik infantrymen and junker forces in armored cars.

Russian Embassy Optimistic.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Although still without official advice, the Russian embassy was optimistic today over the developments which seem to forecast the breaking up of the Bolshevik movement and the restoration of the conservative element to power.

The state department was awaiting further advice from Petrograd. Much faith is being placed in the religious movement for the protection of holy Russia, which is reported spreading rapidly among the troops.

Review of Russ Situation.

Premier Kerensky, at the head of 200,000 loyal troops, is marching on Petrograd, where the Maximalists rapidly are losing power. The Bolshevik uprising in Moscow was abortive, apparently, and the loyal troops have driven the revolutionists into the Kremlin.

General Korniloff, leader of the revolt of some weeks ago; General Kaledines, former hetman of the Don Cossacks; Michael Rodzianko, president of the duma, and Professor Milukoff, Constitutional Democrat leader, are reported to be forming a government in Moscow. Probably such an organization would be more conservative than

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TO THE PATRONS OF THE STANDARD AND EXAMINER, BOTH THE ADVERTISING CLIENTELE AND THEIR SUBSCRIBERS

Through strikes at the paper mills on the Pacific coast our entire supply of white paper has been cut off. The manufacturers have been forced to close their mills and offer no encouragement of relief. It is now possible for us to buy only a limited quantity of news print at almost prohibitive prices, which forces us to reduce the size of our papers. Extra features, magazine pages, etc., will be discontinued until such time as we can get relief. In fact if the present condition continues we may be forced to cut as low as four pages daily with prospects of an entire suspension. During this period of depression we ask our patrons to continue their generous support and to grin and bear these war time exactions with a smile.

Advertising Rates Will Be Increased-- DISPLAY RATES TO----- 30c FLAT

Effective November 15, 1917.

The advertiser is called upon to bear part of the expense of our calamity. The raise in rates is only slight as it is our wish to give the advertiser the most for his money as long as we can continue to do so at a profit. But if conditions continue as now, 40 cents per inch or even 50 cents will not be out of the question. But we will absolutely not raise any faster than conditions require.

OGDEN STANDARD,
OGDEN EXAMINER.